UNITED NATIONS DEVELOPMENT PROGRAMME

UNDP

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DP/PROJECTS/7061

ENGLISH

APPROVAL OF UNDP ASSISTANCE TO A PROJECT OF
MADAGASCAR

IPF:(1987-91) $45 209 000
(MAG/91/002) - Population and Housing Census

Date of approval by the AC:[1]	22 May 1991
Expected duration:	Three years
Proposed executing agency:	United Nations
Government implementing agency:	Direction Générale de la Banque des Données de l'Etat
Proposed UNDP contribution:	$1 875 600 Source of funds: IPF
Total UNDP budget:	$1 875 600

Project background

At the present time, Madagascar lacks reliable information on its demographic situation. All the socio-economic data available are given only by estimates based on surveys. Madagascar took its first ever population and housing census in 1975; but because of limited technical resources within the country, the Government was forced to cover the enumeration of the total population of the country in stages, a methodology that did not conform entirely to all the recommendations and principles set out by the United Nations on population and housing censuses. The Census Cartographic work, considered an essential tool for undertaking a nationwide population census in these days, was of extremely poor quality. The populations were refined often with the information given by the supplemental sources. The Demographic Yearbook published by the Statistical Office of the United Nations does not give detailed information on Madagascar in many of the tables published, because the National Statistical Office of Madagascar was unable to provide reliable estimates on the basis of the 1975 census. It is known that the sample surveys carried out subsequently to the 1975 census could not provide the small area statistics needed for an efficient development planning of the country.

[1] **This Fact Sheet reflects the status of the project/revision at the time it was approved by the Action Committee; modifications to the project/revision may have occurred subsequently.**

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The UNFPA project (MAG/87/P03) Population and Housing Census covered the preparatory census work, but due to a shortage of funds was unable to make provision for any resident advisory posts or meet the Government's needs for financial and technical assistance to complete enumeration, data processing, analysis and publication phases. The donors met in 1990 to discuss how to supplement the Government resources. It was noted that since few nationals have experience in the complexity of field organization for the census, it is now necessary to have an experienced resident demographic census adviser, who will act also as the Chief Technical Adviser for the population and housing census project. The census itself is now scheduled to take place in July of this year and preparations are now at the crucial final stage.

In view of this urgent situation the Government requested UNDP assistance under the present approval.

Description of project

The development objective of the project is to give the planners and the decision-makers reliable tools for a better definitition of development strategies based on a more thorough knowledge of the population and enable the Government to carry out the census and complete the preparatory work funded by UNFPA and USAID.

The immediate objectives of the project are to: (a) contribute to the strengthening of the capacity of the Direction Générale de la Banque des Donées de l'Etat, the national institution in charge of the collection, treatment and statistical analysis by providing material and human support for the census needs; and (b) assist the Government in carrying out the census activities (sensitization, enumeration and data collection, post-census survey, analysis, publication and diffusion of the results, etc.).

Inputs

UNDP will provide a demographic census technical adviser (12 man-months), a data processing expert (12 man-months) available from September 1991; mission and travel costs; short-term staff [187 data processors (12 man-months) and 2,550 enumerators (1.5 man-months)]; equipment (renting cost of 10 vehicles, 150 motorcycles, 2,000 bicycles, 15,000 storage units); and miscellaneous costs.

Financial data

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Personnel	755 100
Equipment	871 000
Miscellaneous	249 500
Total	1 875 600

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APPROVAL OF UNDP ASSISTANCE TO A REGIONAL PROJECT OF ALGERIA, MOROCCO AND TUNISIA

IPF:(1987-91) $ 52 849 000

(RAB/91/007) - Surveillance of Disease and Germplasm Enhancement for Cereals and Food Legumes

Date of approval by the AC:[1]	22 May 1991
Expected duration:	Five years
Proposed executing agency:	Government of Morocco
Government implementing agency:	Ministries of Agriculture
Proposed UNDP contribution:	$ 1 298 000 Source of funds:IPF
Total UNDP budget:	$ 1 298 000

Project background

The economies of Morocco, Tunisia and to a lesser extent Algeria, are based mainly on agricultural production. Cereals (wheat and barley) and food legumes are the major crops cultivated in these countries. The decline or sluggish rate of increase in production and yield levels in food legumes over the last twenty years has been alarming. In cereals, the overall production varies significantly depending on prevailing climatic conditions, but all three countries are net importers. Wheat imports represent over 50 per cent of local requirements; and the value of cereal imports have ranged between $93 and 300 million in 1988. High rates of population growth combined with increasing living standards further contribute to the growth of the demand for cereals which are considered as strategic commodities in these countries.

Losses caused by disease are among the major factors that contribute to yield reduction. It is estimated that these can often reach 50 per cent. It is also admitted that the potential to improve self-sufficiency in food production can be improved if yields can be increased by 20 to 30 per cent through reduction of losses due to diseases and adequate cultural practices.

There is a nucleus of well trained scientists in each of the three countries which have a relatively long history of cereal breeding research with the major focus on developing superior varieties for the high rainfall regions dominated by large farmers. Far less attention has been paid to research on disease problems which frequently limit production. To address

GOVERNMENT PUBLICATIONS DEPT.

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this issue UNDP assistance was requested under the present approval.

Description of project

The main goal of the project is to stabilize the overall production of winter cereals and legumes by reducing losses caused by major diseases and by assisting in the development of disease-resistant varieties. This will be accomplished through upgrading the capabilities of the national agricultural research systems in the participating countries through: (i) training within the region and in advanced American and European Institutes; and (ii) research networking arrangements amongst themselves.

The project is considered to be a form of TCDC mechanism whereby self-reliance is placed on national researchers supported by ICARDA (co-operating agency).

Inputs

UNDP will provide for senior consultants (five man-months); administrative support; training through in-service regional courses, off-campus advanced training, fellowships and travelling workshops, regional and international seminars, and laboratory equipment.

The Governments will provide for the appointment of a full-time regional co-ordinator, three national co-ordinators, scientists, laboratories, greenhouses and office space, transportation and office equipment, supplies and communication facilities.

Financial data

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Personnel	363 000
Training	440 000
Equipment	390 000
Miscellaneous	105 000
Total	1 298 000

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